RECONSTRUCTION.

The Political and Business Prospects in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

All the Political Parties in the Old North State Composed of Former Rebels.

Governor Holden's Record and Policy.

The Labor Question the Most Difficult Problem to be Solved in the South.

Dul Business Prospects in Virginia.

THE RICHMOND MARKET OVERSTOCKED.

The People Without Energy or Means to Revive Business.

The Builitary Authorities Putting the Control of State Affairs Into Governor Pierpont's Hands.

Himself.

THE POLITICAL ASPECTS IN GEORGIA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

RALMON, N. C., May 25, 1865. So far as my observation goes North Carolina, the last State to attempt secession, and always considered the readiest to return to the Union, is destined to experience more of difficulty and embarrassment in the operatio than any of the Southern States. The leniency with which her treasonable course was viewed at the North, previous to the final collapse of the rebellion, has had the ural effect of inspiring the politicians of the State with conviction that, when the time arrived that she should resume her position in the great family of States, hey were to be permitted to retain and continue to exand general managers of the body politic. Hence it is ch of the old political demagogues of any standing or influence is already hard at work organizing party and putting on good Union clothes, at the same time throwing the muddy waters of treason, in which he has just cleaned himself, upon all his neighbors and rivals. "Union" meetings are being held in all parts of the State, and delegates chosen to a State ion that is as yet neither authorized nor ced. The object of these meetings is palpable. cliques and factions already organized to forestall public sentiment and secure delegations in any convention that may be called. Men, who, for political reasons, have opposed Jeff. Davis' administration, though always out rebel, and support him under cover of their oath of alleriance. These are the men who opposed Vance's first election on the grounds that he was too conservative, and were never more than half won over to him by his protestations of sincerity in his support of the rebel cause. Finally, the influence of officers and soldiers, ambitious for favor, has created another faction, whose proper title would be fawning sycophants, who are urging the appointment of the military commander of the department as military Governor of the commonwealth.

and soldlers, ambitious for favor, has created another faction, whose proper title would be fawning sycophanis, who are urging the appointment of the military commander of the department as military Governor of the commonwealth.

Thus it will be seen that the Old North State is in danger of being torn and rent with political factions as no other State has ever been. The danger is serious, and can only be averted by the prompt interference of the national authorities. None of these scheming politicians should be recognized. They are each and all defiled by treasonable associations and affiliations. They are mere tools of appring demangogues seeking to control the affairs of the State. If any one of them be recognized on the grounds of its superior loyativity, it will but intensify the hostility of the others, and embliter the party spirit so generally prevalent throughout the State. This is no time for parties or party feeling. All such organizations in these States should be desouraged and put down, and kept down as long as the States are to remain under the immediate patronage and protection of the general government. When their restoration shall be completed, and civil isw and order restored to them, it will be time enough for the creation of political parties. In the meantime the principle of no party which has hitherto guided and controlled the State should prevail; all these old politicians should be kept down; and such offices as it may be necessary to create or fill should be supplied from that large body of capable and honest men that ceixt in every community who have never sympathized or participated in the puthous broils of politicians.

And if the good men of this State are consulted in the matter it swill appear that this is their sentiment. I have heard the desire frequently expressed that no one who has heretofore been conspicuous in politics should be given office now. The time has arrived when new men are demanded. The old politicians cannot be trusted. Could a no party ticket be put before the

Holden, arrived here last night. He came from Washington, via Newbern, and as he had been expected by the railroad route, via Richmond and Danville, his coming took his friends by surprise. He came in the most unostentatious manner, and some time elapsed before known, he was visited and congratulated by a large num-ber of his friends. General Schofield called upon him

day, gave us the first reliable and detailed information of the President's programme of reconstruction in showed the trust and confidence which he has placed in
the executive abilister of Mr. Holden to place the State has not yet committed himself by a declaration of policy.

-th Carolina once more aright in the sisterhood of of No. on. Grave and important considerations suggest the Unk with the document. Mr. Holden has been andowed wit. h powers such as few public men have ever possessed, sna the fact is a sufficient proof of Andy possessed, sna the prudence of his fellow statesman. The honor thus con ferred on Mr. Holden cannot but be a The honor thus con. ferred on Mr. Holden cannot but be a gratifying return to a 'm for his devotion, trials and sufferings in the cause of the Union throughout the four terrible years in which as so manfully combatted the precipitators of the war for disunion. The lesson, too, will not be lost upon the friend 's of the country everywhere throughout the South, size o it but proves that in

the end merit is duly rewarded.

Mr. Holden, however, in occupying the gubernatorial chair, provisionally though it may be has before him labors and duties none the less onerous as regards his State than those of the President as regards fise country at large. Mr. Holden is to North Carolina what Mr. Johnson is to the United States; and the parallel is capable of a farther extension. Like the President, Mr. Holden has risen from the people; he is their champion, and in their cause has battled for years. Like Mr. Johnson, again he has located the cause of the late rebellion not in any institution or right of the South threaten ment of this régime, ever the bane of democratic prin ciples. His elevation now is a guarantee to the people of the rectitude of the government, and is a complete re-

futation of the sophistries which the leaders of the rebellion attempted to paim off on the industrial community of the South, when they sought to make their hearers believe that the robellion was inaugurated to obtain liberty.

The powers which Mr. Holden possesses are like a two-edged sword. He has made for himself many enemies throughout the State—the results of old personal and political quarrels, existing before the war. In his administration of affairs let him verify his right to the trust reposed in him by forgetting all past differences which are not based on loyalty to the Union. The pardoning power of persons here, who are at present placed without the pale of citizenship, will lie, to a great extent, with him. It cannot be doubted that his endorsement of their applications will amount to a granting of the favor sought. He wields an influence for the good or evil of his State, and he enters upon the execution of his office with the gravest duties.

His commission from the President empowers him to call a convention. With a determination to begin aright, he will arrange to meet and discuss the project with the prominent Union men of the State. Concert of action will be had with the military forces under the command of General Schoffeld. The questions whe'he will come before the convention and the Logislature elected under its decisions will be of the most serious character.

The President has also made the following appointments:—

R. P. Dick to be United States District Judge; W.

Extra Billy Smith to Surrender

before the convention and the Legislature elected under its decisions will be of the most serious character.

The President has also made the following appointments:—

R. P. Dick to be United States District Judge; W. Mason, United States District Attorney; T. P. H. Russ, Postmaster; W. R. Richardson, United States Marshal.

The scrambling among the politicians at this period is one of the most unpleasant features of the history of reconstruction in North Carolina. The battle is hardly over before the political contest has commenced. Two more candidates are now added to the list of aspirants for the governorship—that is, by the process of election. One is Edwin G. Reade, of Person county, who was a United States Senator in 1854, and one of the few Southern members who voted to censure Brooks for his attack on Sumner. He was a rebel Senator ten days—to fill an unexpired term—when he signalized his brief term of office by voting for the famous peace resolutions. In 1862 he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The other is John Poole, of Bertle county, who was for many years a member of the State Legislature, where he identified himself with the ad valorem party, which, as it proposed to put a tax on slaves as property, was denounced as a branch of the Northern Abolition Society.

Two of the candidates previously mentioned may now be considered out of the canvass. Edward Stanly has vanished before the more immediate claims of those now in the field. B. F. Moore, the most formidable of the rivals to Mr. Holden, and the leader of the rival deligation to Washington, has also been withdrawn. The two delegations fused in Washington, and Mr. Moore—so the understanding is—has the promise of the State Senatorship or Supreme Court Judgeshlp. The popularity of Mr. Holden leaves him without a rival of any pretensions, and his election to the regular Governorship will follow his appointment to the processional office. Ex-Governor Swain, whose claims were also put forward, has been deadered by the current o

The Hou. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at Wilmington on Friday last. He arrived off Cape Fear in the United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba, and proceeded up the river in the steamer James Christopher. He was met by a large deputation of citizens, and was escorted to the residence of General Hawley, whose guest he was to be during his stay.

A change has recently taken place in the command of the district of Beaufort. Brigadier General Palmer has been relieved by Brigadier General Payne, commanding the colored division of General Terry's Tenth corps.

The following order has been promulgated:—

GENERAL ORBERS—No. 68.

General Orders—No. 68.

Headquartics, Department of North Carolina,
Army of the Onio, Falseign, N. C., May 30, 1865.
All resizures of cotton or other products or of other private property of whatever kind are prohibited.

All restrictions upon the purchase and shipment of the products of the country have been removed. All persons, except those in the unilitary service, are authorized to purchase and ship to market cotton and other products without restriction. The government tax of twenty-five per cent upon cotton will be paid at the seaport from which the shipment is made.

products of the country have been removed. All persons, except those in the military service, are authorized to purchase and ship to market cotton and other products without restriction. The government tax of twenty-five per cent upon cotton will be paid at the seaport from which the shipment is made.

The Quartermaster's Department will afford all possible facilities for the shipment of cotton and other products over the military rotironds.

All commanding officers are required to enforce the prohibitions of this order, and encourage people to send products of the country to market. They will also give purchasers and shippers necessary protection as far as practicable.

By command of Major General SCHOPIELD.

J. A. CAMPIBLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

ANNUAL COMMENCHANNY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CABOLINA, CHAPEL HILL.

The regular annual commencement of the University of North Carolina took place on the 1st inst. at Chapel Hill.

The attendance was not as large as on previous occasions, owing to the want of the usual travelling facilities; but, notwithstanding, a goodly number of the friends of the students were present at the exercises.

On the evening previous the representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies from the Sophomore class gave the usual oratorical exhibition, the speakers being Messix. Andrew J. Burton, of Halifax; Winfield S. Guthrie, of Chapel Hill, and Robert W. Means, of Cabarrus.

The commencement exercises proper were inasquirated on Thursday morning by Judge Battle, who delivered an address before the two literary societies from the subject of "The Origin, History and Influence of the University of North Carolina."

Only four students composed the graduating class, whose orations were delivered on the following subjects:—

"The Burdens of Responsibility"—E. G. Prout, of

whose orations were delivered on the following subjects:—
"The Burdens of Responsibility"—E. G. Prout, of Williamsburg.
"Music"—J. R. D. Shepard, of Raleigh.
"The Crusades"—H. A. London, of Pittsborough.
"Our University; Its Past, Present and Future"—W.
C. Prout, of Williamsburg.
The valedictorian of the class was Mr. W. C. Prout,
The exercises closed with a farewell sermon to the graduates by Bishop Bahnsen, of the Moravian church,
Salem.

VIRGINIA.

Our Richmond Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Va. June 7, 1868. The military authorities are now rapidly turning over the State property to the State authorities, and the work of reorganization is going bravely on. Every county of unanimously express their eagerness to return to their allegiance, and are anxious to lend their efforts towards

allegiance, and are anxious to lend their efforts towards the work of regeneration.

Fully impressed at last of the thoroughness of the work of conquest, and having overcome the first pains arising from the bitterness of defeat, like men sensibly alive to their duty to themselves and families, the people of Virginia, in a contrite spirit, sek for the complete restoration of law and order.

With somewhat of their ancient pride, they proudly

corrow, devoid of bitterness or malica.

They all express themselves as agreeably surprised on

meeting Governor Pierpont, whose character and pre-This they realize, and a point more dear to their sym-

pathies is that he is a Virginian, and, as a Virginian, after conversing with him, they feel that his prime efforts will be to maintain the dignity of the Common-

Colonel C. H. Lewis, of Rockingham, who, known as an avowed Unionist and enemy of treason, is as well known as a sterling, honest man, who loves his State. He brings into the office he occupies much

experience and legal acumen; and never more was there need for such qualifications in the arthous and responsi-ble duties of the office.

The Governor is still patiently listening to the counsels

But there are indications that this course will be regulated more by of cumutance than by rais.

With individuals, or with the population of a State is composed, men stand on their merits, and panishment or reward should be meted by a ratio of equalization.

Firstly and principally, the policy of the national government will be the basis on which will be founded the policy of the Go ernor, and after that men will be pidged by individuals, not by classes.

Already much has been accomplished, the public institutions—such as the insane asylman, ponitentiaries, deaf and dumb asylums, &c.—have been cared for so as to carry out the beneleent purposes of their origin.

The railroads are likewise coming into notice, and gradually the immense machinery of government moves under the inspiring touch of order, skill and labor.

Secretary Weiles, Postmaster Dennison, Admiral Radord, their suites and many other distinguished visitors, called yesterday at the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the Governor.

To day a grand review took place of the troops around Behmond belonging to the division of Major General Devina. On invitation of Major General Ord, commander of the department, Governor Pierpont was present, with other distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Major General Gibbon, commanding the Twenty-fourth corps; Hoo. John Minor Botts, Colonel Franklin Stearns and John Lewis, Esq. The review was a perfect success.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8, 1865.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH ABOUT TO SURRENDER HIMSELF. I stated in my letter of yesterday that Extra Billy ith, late Governor of Virginia, was hovering around derstand he has been furnished with a passport to se given on the assurance of his friends that he was coming for the purpose of surrendering himself. He is not will dition of the country would justify. Patriotic to the last. Heretofore he was proverbially a claimant for

EX-GOVERNOR LETCHER'S ARREST. There is no truth in the rumor that ex-Governor Letcher was disquised in an old suit of farmer's clothing at the time of his arrest. He was attired in a plain in the country usually wear, and such as he wore for several days before, as I am informed by gentlemen who were at his place at the time of his arrest and for a week previous. Letcher knew he would be arrested, and looked upon escape as impossible, and he complacently waited the approach of his captors, determined to abide whatever fate was in store for him. He had been pecu niarily ruined by the burning of his house and whatever else of value he possessed on the occasion of the Hunter raid through that section of the State, and he has continued ever since perfectly indifferent as to what course the government might choose to take in regard to him The statement that he disguised himself in any way is wholly unfounded.

Richmond is perhaps at this moment the dullest city of its size on the continent. There is very little trade scene. The people seem utterly prostrate. Their energie adequacy of their means to perform the colossal labor of reconstructing the ruins of their once commodious business marts. Many enterprising business men, who cam here from the North in the hope of carrying on a profitable trade, have returned disappointed. They found that there was no money here, and nothing to make it with, and instead of reaping profit from their business speculations, they lost heavily, having to sell their goods below cost to wind up their affairs and return. So utterly hare of cash are the farmers of the surrounding country that they cannot pay for the labor to cultivate their farms, and are compelled to hire upon time—that is, to hire with a stipulation to pay when the harvest sets in. Meanwhile they have to furnish food for the laborers out of their scanty supplies, and procure on credit, at exorbitant prices, whatever articles are now indispensable to them. A year at least must clapse before the South will show even any signs of returning prosperity. The prostration has been very great, and the process of recovery must be slow. The earth must get time to yield its treasures before the fruits of these yields can be made available.

vent their departure from France under the influence of a remonstrance or protest from this country.

Rumors are prevaient here of an effort being made on the part of the Franch agents to induce the emigration to Mexico of the disbanded Texan soldiers, with a view to their emistment under the French banner to maintain Maximilian's pretensions. It is said that deneral deneral Maximilian's pretensions will be made from this side of the Mississippi to the ranks of these Forzan adventurers. If these rumons should proved, and the second of the conflict which has a suit formated here. Morely, the guerilla chief, is said to entertain high hopes of a brilliant future in this new field of action, and rumor has it that he is busying himself to obtain recruits for this daring enterprise. In view of these movements, our government would do well to maintain an efficient patrol along the Rie Grande and Mississippi rivers. If these adventurers are not foiled in their mischievous designs, serious complications may be the result, for all the indications show a determined purpose on the part of Napoleon to maintain Maximilian at all hazards.

BUICHAL POLICY OF OUR CITY PROPERTY BOLDERS.

There is scarcely a Binit to the exagerated ideas of the value of city property entertanced by its owners in Richmond. Prices are asked for lots within the burnt district which would come fully up to the rates at which lots in New York, anywhere outside of the influence of Broadway, are held. The consequence of this policy is to drive away men of capital who have come here to invest, and to leave the city a sad spectacle of ruin and desolation. The owners of the property have not themselves the means to build, and will afford no encouragement to others to do so. Unless they modify their views of the extraordinary value of city and in a very instance

with goods. Large quantities of goods of every dea 'rip trade have been removed, and the result is they are us. able to self them. The Southern people want the goods, but they have not the money to buy them. The whole Southern people as literally bankrupt. I am informed procuring money enough to supply the necessaries of life nothing for them to do. The consequence is very many are dependent upon government for bread for their

outh before the war, and of their pride of character and ferocity during the struggle, are particularly impressed with the thorough manner in which they are whipped If ever a people felt subjugated they do. They risked all upon the result, and have failed, and they now say do with us as you please; we have fought you as long as

dictate.

GOVERNOR PIERFORT

is fast getting the maghinery of State government in running order. The people seem perfectly well pleased that the Governor should rule over them, but are at a loss to see how, according to the new constitution, they are to have any voice in the affairs of State or rights of suffrage. According to that constitution all who have in any way aided or abstract the rebellion are disfranchised. This, of course, was intended to apply solely to loyal West Virginia; but since the Pierpout government has been recognized as the only State government a large majority of the people are thrown out in the cold. Every one in this part of Virginia has in some way aided or abstract the rebellion.

THE RIPBER EXCLANCE BURGET.

An investigation is in progress respecting the energes made against Colonel Robert Ould, Captain Hatch and Captain Moffat, of the Exchange Bureau. It is alleged that large sums of money sent to prisoners in the South passed into the hands of these parties and have not been accounted for. The investigation is private; but I learn that thus far not the slightest proof has been adduced tending to implicate them. When Ould and Hatch were captured they applied to General Grant for permission to visit Richmond for the purpose of settling their affairs with General Mulford. The request was granted, and they turned over to General Mulford twenty-seven thousand dollars. This they claim is all the money they have received unaccounted for. When money was sent to prisoners by letter it was customary for General Mulford to take a receipt from either Ould or Hatch for the amount. These receipts have all been sont to the parties sending the money, and no duplicates retained; so if they are ever so guilty there seems to be no proof of the fact. They are confined in Libby Prison, and not allowed to communicate at all with the outside world. There are no other Southern people confined in Libby at present.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 8, 1865. The ancient Cockade City has become historic through the incessant and terrific bombardment it has sus-Grant's forces—a period of nearly a year. Hardly a house in the lower portion of the city has escaped inclean through." Yet these things are scenes of the past, and since the advent of our army Petersburg is entirely rapidity, and stores are as hard to obtain here as they are in Richmond. But it must not be supposed that this hest intention in the world, the natives could not do any business, from the fact of their being too poor-having lost almost everything when the confederacy collapsed their all being invested, pledged and torn from them by a despotic, grasping and unscrupulous adminis-tration. The great majority of the business men now here are venturesome Northern men, who came here scarce and land having produced nothing for a few years past, thus leaving the planters almost penniless, con-tracts trade a great deal, and all the money that is taken comes either from our troops or from the innermost reess of hidden stockings.

Under the able administration of Major General George . Hartsuff the great want which would otherwise exist is materially lessened and ameliorated. The city of Peters-burg, since his arrival here, is one of the most thoroughly officer. The following important order will show at a glance how he disposes of the great number of negroes who have been dreaming of the "good time coming" after the "Lincum" soldiers had conquered :-

after the "Lincum" soldiers had conquered:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, }

PRIFERSERG, &c., April 24, 1865.

The delusion which many colored persons, formerly slaves, are laboring under concerning their rights and privileges, having been in many instances productive of evil, and giving prospect of much trouble in the future both to themselves and their former masters, it is deemed necessary to correct it and explain what are the true relations their changed condition places them in towards the government and their former masters, as well as what their own duties and responsibilities are. Their error consists mainly in the belief that with their liberty they acquire individual rights in the property of their former masters, and that they are entitled to live with and be subsisted by them, without being obliged to labor

themselves.

The destitute ration will not hereafter be issued to any persons whatever who are able to labor, unless they can show that they have made efforts and found it impossible

persons whatever who are able to labor, unless they can ahow that they have made efforts and found it impossible to obtain work.

In order to provide alike for those wishing to employ and to be employed, the following arrangements will immediately be made, viz:—

Brevet Major General Ferrero will detail an officer as employment agent, whose duty it shall be to keep a register of all colored persons to whom the destitute ration is issued, and of all others who may desire employment, elassifying them according to sex and trade or occupation, with a short descriptive list of each.

All persons desiring to hire servants or laborers of any kind are requested to call at the office of the employment agent, where they will be permitted to examine the register and select from it such persons as they wish to hire, stating the compensation they are willing to give, which must be fair and reasonable, to be determined by the employment agent. The person selected will then be notified, and, if willing, will be employed and dropped from the list. If not willing to work such persons will not be permitted to draw another ration.

All colored persons living in the country are informed that it is much better for them to remain there than to come to the already overniceded city, and that they will not be permitted to come here for work or subsistance unless they cannot obtain them where they are.

By command of Major General HARTSUFF.

J. M. Howand, Major and Acting Adjutant General.

E. O. Brown, Captain and Add-de-Camp.

APPAIRS IN SOUTHBRE TIRGINIA

In the magnanimity of our generous government a portion of the great army which but a short time since was bent on destruction of life and property are now actively engaged in protection thereof. The great change in the social system of the South, the revolution that has in the social system of the South, the revolution that has taken place in the relations of capital and labor, requires the presence of a military force in each county to pre-vent the shock from jarring too forcibly the interests of the country at large. The Sixteenth New York heavy artillery, commanded by Colonel Joseph J. Morrison, are now stationed through the counties of Charlotte, Meck-Preserving the public peace, administering the cath of allegiance, adjusting differences between employer and servant, providing for the indigent, employing discharged labor, ascertaining the census and assist-ing the farmers in restoring their dilapidated farms to their pristine vigor. The country has run down fearfully, the tyrannical usurpa-tions of their so-called government stripped every men are misunderstood and misinterpreted. If so, they hould be more explicit, and see that their language is better adapted to the intelligence and understanding of heir sable hearers.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8, 1865.

An interval of two months since my first visit to Richmond has made a decided change in the expect of the men for their assistance in keeping the woman.

and children; but Cuffee has an idea .

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1, 1865.

At a meeting of the Georgia Union Club, held last vening, it was voted to send a delegation to Washing-on to represent to President Johnson the views of the loyal citizens of Chatham county (Savannah). The commattee consists of the Hon. Wylly Woodbridge, now at the North; Colonel William H. Stark, President of the Ualon Club; Henry Brigham, Colonel A. W. Stone, L. S. Beanett, E. S. Riddell, J. G. Mills, C. K. Osgood, Dr. P. Y. Clark, Edward Padelford and Henry B. Weed. already been appointed at a meeting in the Exchange, and it is supposed will soon go on with a memorial that has been prepared. The two committees represent altogether different views.

LOSS OF THE STRAMER GOVERNOR TROUP.

are, twenty miles below Augusta, while on her way down, and was totally destroyed. She had on a considerwhich was lost. The passengers escaped without injury, but lost most of their effects. The mails were saved, but but lost most of their effects. The mails were saved, but
the express matter and in fact nearly the whole carge
was consumed. The Governor Troup was a light draught
river boat, formerly used in the trade between Savannah
and Dublin, Lawrence county, on the Oconee river. She
was run out some two months since by several Union
men, who seized her, but was taken possession of by the
government, and has since been used as a river transport.
SECRETARY WELLES AND HIS PARTY
returned to Fort Royal yesterday, after visiting the
Cemetery of Bonaventura and all other places of interest
about here. They were much pleased with the city and
its surroundings.

GEMERAL GILLMORE AND STAFF,
after a brief visit, also returned to Hilton Head yesterday.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH BRIG AT TYPER. CAPTURE OF A BRITISH BRIG AT TYREE.

Yesterday afternoon a bric, having British papers and that cleared from Turk's Island, British West Indies, with a cargo of salt, bound to New York, attempted to enter Tybee Inlet. The United States gunboats that are lying in the roads captured the brig for violation of the laws of blockade. A crew was put on board and she was sent to Port Royal as a prize.

General Sam. Jones and his staff are at Hilton Head on

FORT WARREN.

Visit of the Medical Association to the Fort.
THE RESEL PRISONERS THERE—VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS AND POSTMASTER GENERAL REAGAN,

ETC.

[From the Boston Traveller, June 9.]

The members of the Medical Association, by invitation of the city government, went down the harbor yesterday afternoon, the swift steamor Russia (recently the despatch beat of General Sherman) and the Rose Standish having been chartered for the occasion. Both boats were uncomfortably crowded. An abundant lunch of coffee and cold meats was served to the hungry crowds. The steamors ran down to Deer Island, and the passengers went ashore and took a run through the city institutions there.

guerilias. They are of every rank from colonel down, and of every condition in life. Some of them are fine looking men; but most of them have the appearance of simple rustics, with countenances neither intelligent nor ferce. Some of them awagger about, but the majority maintain a secluded and quiet demeanor.

Prominent among them, both from his appearance and his desperate acts, is Major Glimor, the car robber. He is a finely brill, muscular man, of about twenty-five years, wearing a dirty gray uniform, with leather leggings to his pants, has a black mustache and a stolen federal cavalry hat, with black plume, drawn down over one of his eyes, and looks the very picture of an Italian bandit, as he struts about, conscious that he is an object of curiosity to visitors.

One of the incidents of the visit was quite interesting. Tom Ford, the messenger of Surgeon General Daie, who went down on the boat, was walking along near the prisoners, when one of them called him by name. He poked about, and saw his former master, Colonel Tonnant, a lawyer of Charleston, S. C., from whom he ran away some years ago.

After a few words had passed between thom Tennant asked Tom what he had been doing, when the latter held up the stump of his left arm from which the hand had been shot away at Fort Morgan, below New Orleans, as the significant answer. This rather "roiled" the sprig of chivairy, and he told Tom he would have him back as a slave yet, to which Tom replied that "he didn't see it." This closed the interview, though after that Tom took a pride in pointing out one of the sturdiest and finest looking men of the moty crowd as his former master, whom he remembered with pleasure as his playmate in boyhood.

The prisoners cheered heartily as the bands played "Dixie" "Carry me back to Old[Virginia," but "Yankee Doodle" and "John Brown" met with less fovor.

Rebel Prisoners Released from the Port.

[From the Boston Traveller, June 10.]

Yesterday orders were received at Fort Warren to release all the robel prisoners at that place under the rank of captain, after taking the oath of allegiance. In pursuance of that order a large number took the required oath this morning and came up to Boston in the noon boat, accompanied by a lieutenant, who visited the Quartermaster's office in Market square with them, and delivered the order to Captain Harnard from Major Ailen, commandant of the fort, for their transportation, agreeably to instructions from the War Department.

The robe were attired in all sorts of costumes, many wearing the dirty gray uniform of the Confederate army, while others were in citizens' dress. They all looked clean and healthy, and those with whom our reporter had conversation expressed great satisfaction at being released, and stated that it was their determination hereafter to support the government. The rebels attracted great attention, and many persons who had never seen a genuine reb before improved the opportunity to converse with them.

They were a good-natured set of fellows, and readily answered the questions that were put to them. Many of them were of opinion that the government.

county, Va.

The men had more or less beggage. Some had trunks and bandbores, others had a lattle bundle, with tooth-brushes dangling from their buttonboles. The party evidently were mostly Americans. They leave for home-

arrity Suapay.—Throughout all the Protestant Epis performed. In Trinity church there was

Upton, Mr Waimsglord, Jao McLamey.

New Orlans—Steambild George Washington—Mr
Kinnor, Owen Trainer, Peter Noian, J Moat, J Lane
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